

CLERICAL REMOVALS.

Time works many changes, but the itinerant system of ministerial labor works more. Our citizens have just given the paring hand to Rev. H. Z. ADAMS, Presiding Elder of Morgantown District of the M. E. Church, who, for the last four years has been actively associated in all the benevolent enterprises of the age which are in operation among us. He has removed to Gallia county, O., leaving in this field a host of friends, and not an enemy. He has our best wishes for his success in the 'Buckeye State.'

Rev. JAMES DAVIS, of the Presbyterian church, also left here a few weeks since, after an agreeable occupancy of the pastorate in this town for about 25 years. We are not apprised of his new location.

CASUALTIES.

We regret to learn that two interesting children of Mr. JOHN HOUSTON, of this vicinity, met their death, this week, under circumstances which led to a painful suspicion that they were poisoned by a quack nostrum innocently administered to them under the name of *pernifuge*. They died suddenly in convulsions.

Tom, a faithful servant of Mr. Jas. Hawthorn, of this county, fell from his chair, a few days since, while shelling corn, and instantly expired.

Our Book Table.

The *Edinburgh Review* for April—(L. Scott & Co.'s American reprint) is received. Its contents are as follows: Slavery in the United States; Travels in Siberia; English snuff; the correction of juvenile offenders; M. Huo's Travels in China; Pascal's Works; etc.

The Telegraph—Again.

We are not tenacious of the sword's privilege, the last word, in an encounter with such a thing as the 'Morgantown Telegraph,' but having been compelled, in self defence, to notice them last week, we shall follow them this week. We intend to be perfectly understood in reference to that paper, by its editors and the rest of mankind, and to place it in a correct light in our behalf.

That we were justifiable in our reply last week to the attack made upon us, we refer to any candid reader of that effusion. About the whole facts in the case are these.—The Telegraph, naturally prone to misrepresent and falsify, has walked over the course here since its commencement under its present very pretentious auspices without opposition, until its editors have grown impudent, knowing and reckless in a degree not prudent at all times to be endured—so much so that they are ever ready to deal out any epithet, and send forth any sort of slang, that to them shall seem, in their own very enlightened judgments, either sharp, opportune or democratic! Save the mark! If the sentiments or acts of our citizens, no matter who it may be, a private citizen as in the case of Mr. Durbin, or a man in public business as for example our merchants and capitalists, who may differ with them in politics, or do not meet their highly cultivated tastes, and come up to their standard, the victim must be victimized—dragged before a pitiful pot-house tribunal, to be vilified according to their most approved epithetical vocabulary. Having had no opposition that could meet them, oppose them, and show up their falsehood and depravity, they have got so in the way of tyrants that they seem to do it without thinking they can be convicted of it; they seem to go the untruth from the very force of habit!

One of the most ridiculous charges is contained in the last number of that delectable sheet—that pink of propriety, politics and perfection—viz: that we sought a controversy with them, and attacked them with that end in view. The charge is FALSE! In our Prospectus, in speaking of the Anti-American press, we referred no more to the Telegraph than we do to any other newspaper.

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creeds of a slang-trafficking junta, that they may revoke or retain in full force, at their convenience or pleasure. We do not fear their frowns or billingsgate—we do not court their smiles or courtesies! When the ends of truth are to be subserved—when fairness and justice demands it—when our principles require it—when our feelings, attempted to be sported with or injured, call for it—we shall notice them, and in such terms as we shall deem appropriate to the occasion. In the relation we shall assume as editor of the 'Union,' such will be our right and our duty, and we shall never desire to surrender the right, or evade the duty. This must suffice.

S. SIEGFRIED, JR.

Iowa.—Mr. J. A. Williams, in the *Clarkeburg Register*, gives a description of what he has seen of Iowa. The following are extracts:

The winters are very cold for several months. But to me the most objectionable feature is the fierce winds that sweep over these plains. They are so hard as to cause at times a cloud of dust to fly through the air, which comes in contact with the eye, and causes it to be a common cry of the citizens, "I have got the sore eyes." I was in one of these storms of dust, and also in a hail storm, and I can truly say, to me it was terrible.

There is a scarcity of timber, except along the water courses, there it is plenty. This timber is hauled into the plains at the distance of from one to eight miles for fuel, building and fencing. There is some coal in the State. The veins are from two to five feet in thickness.

The water is generally pure, and of sufficient quantity for stock and other purposes, except in the large prairies. There they have to water their stock from wells which have to be sunk from ten to fifty feet in depth.

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NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The following are the platform and principles of the American Organization, adopted by the National Council at Philadelphia.

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

I. The acknowledgement of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe, who presides over the Councils of Nations—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II. The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the pure days of our national existence; of veneration for the heroes that precipitated our Revolution, and of emulation for the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution and successfully applied its provisions.

III. The maintenance of the Union of these United States as the paramount political good; or to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic duty." And hence:

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2nd. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences, which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of tendencies to political divisions, founded on "geographical discriminations, or the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution, and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with the rights of the States by legislative or executive action.

IV. Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, and

which shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any taint or direction of a denominational or sectarian character.

And, such as Christianly, by the Constitution of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; by the consent of the people of America; and as the Holy Bible is a source of Christianity; and the fountain of all civil and religious truth, we oppose every attempt to subvert the schools thus established in the land.

XII. The American party having arisen upon ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held responsible for the many errors or violations of pledges of either. And systematic agitation of the slavery question by both parties having elevated national hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has heretofore become the imperative duty of the American party to oppose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the decision of the National Council has deemed it the best policy of common justice and future peace to abide by and maintain the existing law upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in substance.

regarding it the highest duty to avow the opinions upon a subject so important, in plain and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; and especially precluding any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or abolish slavery in the Territories.

It was rumored in Paris that General Pallissier had attacked and routed the forces of Kerch, thus putting them in possession of the Sea of Azoff, which there now floats a fleet of fourteen steamers. The Russians, on the approach of the allies, blew up the fort, and burnt four steamers and thirty transports, containing a half million sacks of breadstuffs.

The Russian fleet was defeated by the allies, the entire garrison of Sevastopol, and the conflict was most sanguinary.

General Pallissier telegraphed from Sevastopol under date of 24th May, 10 A. M. as follows:

"To-day we have occupied the line of Tchernaya, and the enemy who were not in force, offered little resistance and retreated rapidly to the hills. We have now established ourselves definite in the works which we carried on the night of the 22nd and 23d.

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ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Success of the Allies at Sevastopol.—Eight Thousand Killed and Wounded.—Son of a Coff in possession of the Allies.

New York, June 10th, 81 A. M.—The steamer Atlantic from Liverpool has arrived here with 200 passengers.

She brings dates from Liverpool to June 2d, 12 o'clock M.

OPERATION AT SEVASTOPOL.

Since the advice by the Allies, the Allies have achieved three distinct and important victories.

First. The French in sanguinary conflicts lasting the whole of the night of the 22nd and 23d ult. took and retained an important defence before Sevastopol called the Place d'Armes. About 8,000 were killed and wounded on both sides. The fighting was done chiefly with the bayonet.

Second. The allies had made a rapid advance and seized and retained a Russian line at Tchernaya, with little loss the Russians retreating to the hills.

Third. The allies had sent out a secret expedition which obtained easy possession of Kerch, thus putting them in possession of the Sea of Azoff, which there now floats a fleet of fourteen steamers. The Russians, on the approach of the allies, blew up the fort, and burnt four steamers and thirty transports, containing a half million sacks of breadstuffs.

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